G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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NO. 394

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The property of the propert

She has a great deal to tell him, as she busics herself about the place. In a trice, the ashes are raked together, the half-charred log is re-arranged on the dog irons, and one or two dry pieces of wood are added from a basket to full of chunks in the corner. A very little coaxing, and with the aid of the old bellows, the fire is soon re-kindled, and begins to reakle be carried out in every detail, or the holyday will he a failure. Never was so much pleasure away merrily. The next operation is to clear a small space on the table, Martin assisting clumsily, but with a great amount of good will. There are heaps of dust to remove, and some skill is requisite in arranging the papers and books so that they shall not topple down again; in which department Martin particularly distinguishes himself. A clean napkin from her basket is spread out over the space they have cleared, and Martin fetches two plates—one chipped, and neither clean—with a knife and a fork from the inner closet. The owner of the musical voice, which has all this

Still the cloud on his brow is not chased away by this gleam of sunshine, and the tear which he attempts to suppress forces its way out, in spite of him, and falls on her hand as she caresces his cheek.

"Papa, dear papa," she says, and kisses him, i "why do you shed tears, always, when I come to see you?"

"They are tears of joy, love," he says, taking her on his knee. "God has left me one comfort in all my troubles; and that is, a dutiful, affectionate child. It is for you, pet, I live, and toil, and strive. You shall be rich again, some day—some day." day—some day."
The cloud is darker now; and the holy name

Martin laughs. A dish! Could she expect him to have one. No! He has not such a thing.

"Then we must contrive with a sheet of pa-

Dear Friend: During Lucy's last illness, as I was counting by the window the weary hours as they were slowly away, between midnight and morning, I saw some figures with lanterns passing from side to side in the dark street, and frequently pausing as if in anxious search. Each had his light and stick, and as this light shone below, the back seemed rounded into a huge deformity, as if hump-backed. But on locking closer, I saw that hump was a basket, and into this basket whatever they scarched was dexterously thrown. I hadnever heard of such beings as shees, and looked with intense interest upon them as they glided about mysteriously and carnestly in the black, still life, just before dawn.

These were the chiffonniers or rag-pickers of Paris, of which Paris has over twenty thou.

West-index gly-mad would know the top he for the basic form in the company of the

The state of the s

basket, and into this basket whatever they scarched was dexterously thrown. I hadneyer heard of such beings as these, and looked about mysteriously and carnestly in the observations and passed too much time enjoying it. But the internet upon them as they glided about mysteriously and carnestly in the black, about mysteriously and carnestly in the black. These were the chiffonniers or rag-pickers of Paris, of which Paris has over twenty thousends—a respectable town that would be out west—indeed, a city—and would have ministers, councilmen, merchantsandlawyers; would tera, councilmen, merchantsandlawyers; would the content of the company of her strange acquaintance, "Then I should be no less a fool than the company of her strange acquaintance, and so our little constances on which the husband act the circumstances on which the husband act the offences always ended.

"I could hear Charley walking among the leaves, and the footsteps of travellers on the Doubless he was perfectly sincere in the expension of these sentiments; nevertheless, she wicked legislation of Congress in relation to the company of her strange acquaintance, and passed too much time enjoying it. But the counters with a sto pay a tribute of respect to her widowed in the company of her strange acquaintance, and so our little constances on which the husband act. I could not extend the intensity of the husband act. The offences always ended.

"I could hear Charley walking among the leaves, and the footsteps of travellers on the turnpike, and the creation of congress in relation to turnpike, and the treating of horses as they drew homeward their heavy leads. An unautily timid, but confess my pulses quick—with the sircumstances on which the husband act. The offences always ended.

"I could hear Charley walking among the leaves, and the footsteps of travellers on the turnpike, and the treating of horses as they drew homeward their heavy leads. An unautily timid, but confess my pulses quick—with the sircumstances on which the beater. The state of the f

AGENTS

In Congress, June 27, 1854. The bill to enable the President to fulfil the third article of the Treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic, being under

Mr. CHAMMAN: Until yesterday, when I he

in the light of which the vote, which I am to give, will be judged.

"The papers!"—"the papers!" have been, more or less, the burden of some of the speeches, which we have heard. Now, I do not sympathize with this concern, nor join in this call for the papers. I do not see, that we have any right to them, or anything to do with them. Had we undertaken to impeach the President for his connection with this treaty, then our interest in the papers respecting it would be pertinent. But that is what we have not, as yet, undertaken.

This treaty, when approvingly and fully acted upon by the competent Mexican authorities and the President and Senate of the United States, (and, for the sake of the argument, I will assume, that it has already been so acted upon,) becomes, by the admission of the Constitution, itself, a "supreme law of the land," binding apon our nation, and capable of being enforced against our nation, and capable of being enforced against our nation by Mexico. It is equally such, whether it has our approbation cannot give it legality. Our disapprobation cannot give it legality. The treaty is not a law, upon condition, that we assent to it. It is, already, a law—an unconditional, absolute law. All, that we have to do with the treaty, is either to obey its call upon us to vote money to Mexico; or to disobey the call, and incur the great and fearful responsibility of treaty breakers—of law breakers. For one, I down, saith the Lord."

The pride of the Squier treaty admitted, that other nations of the wait might participate with ours in controlling the ship-canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. But the Hise treaty claimed, that our na-time, all the Hise treaty claimed, that our na-time, and the Hise treaty claimed, that our na-time, and the Hise treaty admitted, that ours in the might participate with ours in controlling it has hip-canal between the Atlantic and the Pacifi

sent to it. It is, already, a law—an unconditional, absolute law. All, that we have to do with the treaty, is either to obey its call upon us to vote money to Mexico; or to disobey the call, and incur the great and fearful responsibility of treaty breakers—of law breakers. For one, I hold, that we may incur such responsibility, provided the amount of the money is grossly excertive—say several times as much, as it should be. Before I close, I will express my opinion on the reasonableness of the amount. Commanding as is a treaty between nations—soleman as is a "unpreme law of the land," it may, nevertheless, be possible, that it is our duty to disobey this treaty, and to break this law. For we can suppose a case, in which it would be right to disobey, and set at nought, the most imposing and solemn enactment. I will suppose an extreme case—since it is, after all, an extreme case, which best there may be exceptions to the general rule. What, if there were a congressional statute, which, rivalling the wickedness of the memorable decree of Herod, requires all the children in this District, two years old and under, to be slain? Must the President obey, and enforce, it? Not All admit, that, notwithstanding he is a co-ordinate branch of the law-making power, he must not obey, and enforce, it. Commanding, as is the source of this statute, and perfect as are its forms, he must refuse to honor it. High and authoritative, as is the statute, and perfect as are its forms, he must refuse to honor it. High and authoritative, as is the statute, and perfect as are its forms, he must refuse to honor it. High and authoritative, as is the statute, and here foot, it must be the statute, and not humanity. I said, that the treaty calls on us to vote money to Mexico. Now, I am not of the number of those,

and the more eager should we be to escape from them. To say, that they create no obligations whatever upon us, strikes me as very extravagant. For one, I should be willing, ay glad, to see our Government pay a considerable, though not an unreasonable, sum to liberate us from the obligations of this article, whatever those obligations. of this article, whatever those obligations to us; and with our

are.

The other material thing, that we get by this treaty, is territory. This territory is valuable to us, because it is essential to the best railroad route from the southern portion of our country to the Pacific. But though I would have our Government do what it reasonably can to provide the South, as well as the centre, and the North, with the best railroad route to the Pacific, which the Maker of the earth has afforded, I must, nevertheless, insist, that Mexico, so far as she can furnish the ground, should be glad to furnish it, without price, if others will build the roads.

But this territory is much more than we need for the routes of railroads. The more, however, the worse, said the honorable gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Benton;] and by a good story, told in his own happy way of telling his good stories, he illustrated his position, that there are lands so poor, that to own them is to be impoverished, rather than enriched. But, with all deference to that distinguished gentleman, who is even more full of learning and experience than he is of years, I am willing to admit, that the more land we get from Mexico, (by righteous means,) the better. I would, that the treaty gave us whole provinces; yes, and even all Mexico.

Poor Mexico needs to be brought under radi-

rave us whole provinces; yes, and even all Mexco.

Foor Mexico needs to be brought under radically transforming influences. Indeed, she is perishing for the lack of them. It is for her life, that she cease to be an independent nation; and not only so, but, also, that she become a part of our nation. For, say what we will of its faults and crimes, (and I look with very great sadness of heart upon some of them,) our nation is the mightiest of all the civilizing and renovating agencies, that are at work in the world.

Ard, again, is there not some danger, that Mexico, if not amnexed to us, will pass under the wing of Spain, or of some other European nation? But,

d crimes, (and I look with very great sadness heart upon some of them,) our nation is the ightiest of all the civilizing and renovating geneics, that are at work in the world.

And, again, is there not some danger, that Mexo, if not amnexed to us, will pass under the wing Spain, or of some other European nation? But, entlemen will tell us, that the "Monroe doctine" is an effectual shield from that danger. Suppose, Mr. Chairman, since we have, thus cidentally, stumbled upon the "Monroe doctine," that we spend a few minutes upon it, and, herefore, a few minutes less upon the treaty.

I am well aware, sir, in what admiration this

trine," that we spend a few minutes upon it, and, therefore, a few minutes less upon the treaty.

I am well aware, sir, in what admiration this doctrine is held. It is glorified in this House, and glorified throughout the land. There is no greater political heresy than to doubt its soundness. It is commended to us by the authority of the greatest names. Nevertheless, it is not to authority that I would bow, but to truth; and, as I look upon the Monroe doctrine, it is utterly empty of truth, and full of arrogance and bravado. This doctrine is very palatable to our patriotism, inasmuch as it arrogates a very exalted place and mission for our nation. no preted, and under the various mighty influence at work for liberty in this land, alayery is to conf to a speedy termination. God grant, that it m be a peaceful one!

higher and more authoritative: and, hence, if he has to trample either one, or the other, under foot, it must be the statute, and not humanity.

I said, that the treaty calls on us to vote money to Mexico. Now, I am not of the number of those, who hold, that we are to disobey the call, because the President had not apprised us of it, before the treaty was concluded. The Constitution does not require such previous notice. Moreover, such previous notice might be the means of publicity, and thereby of defeat, to the negotiations. Now would I disobey the call, because of the provision in the Constitution, which requires all bills for raising revenue, to originate in the House. For I do not believe, that this provision was intended to restrict, or qualify, the treaty-making power, lodged by the Constitution in the President and Senate. To understand our duty, we must see what we get in exchange for the money we vote.

Let Cuba come to us, if she wishes to con

at Cuba come to us, it has wisited belongs to us, by force of her geographical tion. Let her come, even if she shall not riously abolish her slavery. I am willing to the subjection of her slavery to a common

or anywhere near the worth of our money, we are not to hesitate to vote the money.

There are but two material things, that we get. One of these is our release from the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—the article which, although so lightly spoken of by the honorable gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Barron,] does, nevertheless, make us liable, in some sense, and in some degree, for Indian depredations upon the Mexicans. It is said, that our liabilities in this article are too indefinite to create any obligations upon us. But I hold, that the more indefinite they are, the worse they are, and the more eager should we be to escape from them. To say, that they create no obligations whatever upon us, strikes me as very extravagant. posed to Slavery.

The Era needs a special movement in its

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Money to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk.

"I must say my heart has been made glad

Extract of a letter dated Coudersport, Pennsy vania, July 10, 1854.

amous Nebraska-Kansas bill, Skelton proved himself true stal principles of Democras fundamental principles of Francisco

that our statesmen have, under the rast resources of our nation, the rast resources of our nation, the Hon, Gerrit Smith.

She belongs to us by force of geograph

treaty. I ask him whether, if he should call upon the President for the information necessary to enlighten him upon the subject, in this exercise of his discretion, which he now claims the right to use, he might not see therein, reasons why he should not vote for the ten millions?

Mr. SMITH. I need no such enlightenment It has been intimated, that corruption attend the treaty. I know not, and, for present purposes, care not, whether this is so. The question of corruption is not before us, and for what elso could I wish to see "the papers?" The actual provisions of the treaty constitute all, that is le provisions of the treaty constitute all, that is gitimately before us; and the only question us to decide, in governing our votes on this ocsion, is whether \$10,000,000 is not so excessily large a sum, that we had better disobey treaty, and break a "supreme law of the land than vote it. As I have already said, I think our duty to break the large or the land to the land to the land to the land that the land the land to the land the land to the land the land to the land t our duty to break the law; or, to use the less startling phrase of the day, to render the law, at this ten million point, "inoperative and void."

nals, those, whose votes, on this occasion, shald differ from my own. The difference between u may be but an honest difference of judgment Happily, too, it is only money, that we lose by voting too large a sum to Mexico. Whereas should there be war between us and her, in consequence of leaving unsettled what this tre ly greater than a loss of money. I had rathe we should make an absolute gift of ten million to Mexico than that we should fire one gun at her—and even, too, if that one gun should hit

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854 न न न न RENEWALS AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS .- WHO RESPONDS?

The time has come when we must call upon subscribers whose terms are about expiring, t renew; and, while doing so, to send new names with their own. The first half of the present volume of the Era will close with the last of this month. We have just sent out a special request to our voluntary agents, to join in a determined and vigorous effort to enlarge our list. The time is auspicious. People are aroused on the subject of Slavery, and need information. Only the first great triumph of the Slave Power has been won. Further and more dangerous aggressions are meditated. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the It is not for this nation to deny the right of country needs organization. To promote the

the most active efforts ought now to be made, to increase the circulation of newspapers op-

favor. Some of its best agents during the last twelve months have diverted their labors to the establishment of local Anti-Slavery papers. We do not complain of this, but could they not now spare a few weeks to the Era, which has no local support, and must depend alone upon the general interest felt in the vigorous maintenance of such a paper at the seat of Government? In brief terms, let us say that, should they succeed in adding to our Weekly list six thousand subscribers, it would not repay the loss we have sustained in undertaking to carry on a Daily Era, although it would enable us to relieve ourselves from the embar-

resements in which that has involved us. Let every agent use his best exertions for the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is about to expire, renew promptly, and send us at least one new name. We reprint our Terms, and shall keep them standing, as a guide to the efforts of our friends:

cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old sub-

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., 1854.

"THE ANDOVER PORTFOLIO? Every reader of the National Era will relish the epistles we shall publish under this heading. They are from the pen of a lady, whose name will ever be honored by the friends of human freedom.

Extract of a letter.

lave.
"I am cured effectually, I believe, of all my

From the organization of the Gove this Republic has been steadily extending its borders. Territorial expansion is the law of its being. Wise statesmanship will recognise this law—just statesmanship will labor to secure its fulfilment in such a way as shall respect the rights of neighboring nations, and prevent it from being prostituted to sectional

Labor Institutions. They respect the popular hand would involve us necessarily in a war hitherto of the Whig Party, and appeared to passion for Territorial growth, they sympathize with Spain! with it, but would consecrate its energies to free by adequate means; and they go, too, and territorial acquisitions generally, where for the annexation of slave territory, when should we be? What restrainst would tram-

Their position is precisely antipodal to that speedily become realities. slaveholders, who seek the annexation of slave territory, peaceably if possible, forcibly if words to say. We have certainly not succeedestablish it therein.

mith in relation to the Gadsden Treaty. In reply to a remark of Mr. Benton, he said:

"But, with all deference to that distinguishd gentleman, who is even more full of learning and experience than he is of years, I am willing to admit, that the more land we get from Mexico, (by righteous means,) the better. I would, that the treaty gave us whole provinces; yes, and even all Mexico.

"Poor Mexico needs to be brought under

radically transforming influences. Indeed, she great sadness of heart upon some of them,) our nation is the mightiest of all the civilizing and renovating agencies, that are at work in the

An abstract declaration or aspiration, in itself innocent or praiseworthy, uttered in certain circumstances, without proper qualification, may prove decidedly mischievous. We fear Mr. Smith has illustrated the truth of this remark in the foregoing paragraph. It might be beneficial to Mexico, were her several States at liberty to-day to act upon a proposition for their admission as States into this Union—and we should apprehend no danger. under such circumstances, of the extension of Slavery. Those States, having excluded the nstitution, would not tolerate it. But, there is no question of this kind before either cour try. No such policy is dreamed of. The policy proposed by the Slave Interest is, to secure Southern route for a Railway to the Pacific, so as to forward its schame for helting the continen and establishing a seaport on that coast; and to obtain from Mexico, through some pensioned agent like Santa Anna, from time to time, so much of her territory as is fit for slave labor, and may be assimilated readily with the slave holding section of our Republic. This is the only practical question in regard to territorial acquisition, so far as our relations with Mexico are concerned. Now, we submit, that the un guarded declarations of Mr. Smith in the fore going paragraph, so far from militating against must give aid and countenance to, this policy Had General Cass uttered them, they would have been in keeping with the doctrines of tha school of Progressives who claim that territo rial acquisition, no matter how or for what purpose made, is always to be welcomed. Mr. Smith does not belong to that school; but his philanthropy conducts him practically to the

position to which General Cass is led by his Again-speaking of Cuba; he says: "Let Cubs come to us, if she wishes to come. She belongs to us, by force of her geographical position. Let her come, even if she shall not previously abolish her slavery. I am willing to risk the subjection of her slavery to a common fate with our own. Slavery must be a short-lived thing in this land. Under our laws, rightly interpreted, and under the various mighty influences at work for liberty in this land, slavery is to come to a speedy termina-tion. God grant, that it may be a peaceful

me!
"I would not force Cuba into our nation, nor psy \$250,000,000 for her, nor \$200,000,000— no, nor even \$100,000,000. But when she wishes to come, I would have her come; and wishes to come, I would have her come; and that I may be more clearly understood on this point, I add, that I would not have her wait, always, for the consent of the Spanish Government. Now, if this is filibusterism, then all I have to say is, 'make the most of it!'" [Great laughter.]

Mr. Smith is not a Conservative, as was

Mr. Webster; he is not a Progressive, as is Mr. Cass; he is not a Slavery-Propagandist, as is Jefferson Davis; and we are sure, every one will say, that he is not an Independent Democrat, as is Hale, Chase, or Giddings. He may be startled when we say that, while he fully sympathizes with the deep hostility of the last as clear conceptions of its enormous evils as they, he nevertheless practically co-operates with General Cass and those politicians at the North, who are styled the ailies of the Slave Power. We hate to say a word that shall

protests against any Slave Territory? What is it, but the very position of the Party which, under the lead of Pierce, Cushing and Davis,

Let her come, even if the should not pre-viously have abolished Slavery.

Slavery under our institutions will be short-

I would not give \$100,000,000 for her, when she wishes, let her come. Nor would I have her wait always for

prevent it from being prostituted to sectional and wicked purposes.

The Slave Interest comprehends the power of this law, and would become its sole administrator. It understands the strength of the popular passion for more Territory, and would make that feeling tributary to its own selfish schemes.

Conservative men, unfriendly to Slavery, and yet shrinking from a direct issue with it, have sought to restrict it, by opposing the extension of our Territory; thereby arraying against them the Supporters of the Slave Power on one hand, and the Champions of Progress on the other, while at the same time they failed to command the sympathies or cooperation of the more earnest foes of Slavery.

tension of the area of Free Labor and Free But the attempt to extend them a helping The resolutions were drawn up by a member

Freedom. They go for the annexation of free Slavery men of the country should take Mr. territory, by honest means, and for keeping it | Smith's position in regard to Mexico and Cuba, otherwise expedient, provided that Slavery be nel this Administration? Full rein would be netherwise expedient, provided that Slavery be mel this Administration? Full rein would be tain their old organization, name, &c., doubt-prohibited therein before or at the moment of given to the Slave Power, and its wildest dreams of conquest and aggrandizement would In special reference to Cuba we have a few

necessary, with the determination to keep it ed so well in the management of Slavery in slave territory at all hazards; and also for the this country, that we can afford to add to our annexation of free territory, but, only, when embarrassments, by complicating with it Cuban there is a fair prospect of planting slavery Slavery. Under our institutions, since the ortherein, and with the paramount purpose to ganization of the Government, our slaves have increased from six hundred thousand to three These four classes, it might be thought, fair- millions; and now, when the public opinion of comprise all the citizens of the United the South has retrograded so much that it adtates-and so we thought until we read the vocates the system on Principle, instead of exfollowing paragraph in the speech of Gerrit cusing it on the plea of necessity, the proposition is, to add six hundred thousand more slaves to those we have -so evidently "short-

lived" is the evil in this country! Great Britain has abolished Slavery in Ja naica and her island Colonies. France, moved by the generous throes of Liberty at heme, has nut an end to the evil in her possessions. Spain, inder the impulse of another storm of European Revolution, always imminent, would probably s perishing for the lack of them. It is for her commence a similar work for Cuba. The conction of that island with the European system naturally subjects it to the vicissitudes of a part of our nation. For, say what we will European Revolution. In fact, its separation of its faults and crimes, (and I look with very from that system and its annexation to ours, have been urged again and again, upon the ground that the institution of Slavery is safe and stable only under the safeguards of the American Union. And yet Mr. Smith would annex Cuba, even with Slavery, because there is a better prospect for its abolition under our

institutions! Consummate such appexation peacefully without the abolition of slavery, and we know what would take place at once. The Slave Power would secure a clear preponder. nce in the Senate, independently even of its Northern allies. It would add to its political weight in the House. It would secure one of the greatest commercial marts in the world. It would enhance its prestige of success already prevailing over our politicians. And, the toppage of the African slave trade, would aggravate the American, increasing the price of slaves in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, giving new impulse and new strength to the Slave Interest in those States, and multiplying the pecuniary reasons

for perpetuating the system.

There are times for all things—a time to eorize and a time to practica; a time to inlulge the luxury of noble sentiments, and a ime to discharge hard and severe duties. We should like to see the whole of the North American Continent, with the adjacent islands, under one Government, a government of Law, Liberty and Peace, -but this is not the Question

of the Hour. Let us delight ourselves with aspirations for a glorious Future, but the only way to seoure their fulfilment is, to do the present Duty. That Duty is, to baffle the scheme of Slavery-Propagandism, to confine the system to its resent limits, to break the power of the Oliearchy to which it has given birth, to place the Federal Government on the side of Human Liberty, and to take care that all its acquisitions of Territory, shall be made honorably, honestly, in conformity with the Laws of Nations, and for the purpose of extending the blessings of Freedom. This accomplished, then indeed would Slavery be a "short-lived" intitution, and the way would be fairly opened for the establishment of a Union, compreh ing in its ample embrace, the whole Continent with the islands adjacent, and dedicated to Justice, Liberty, and Equality.

CUBA.—The following speculations by the New York Herald compromise suggestions worthy reflection. "Our islands" merit the erious attention of the American people: "We published a statement exhibiting the

for the consent of the Spanish Gov.

It. Now, if this is filibusterism, then all to say is, 'make the most of it!'"
laughter.]

Smith is not a Conservative, as was ebster; he is not a Progressive, as is Mr. he is not a Slavery-Propagandist, as is son Davis; and, we are sure, overy one ay, that he is not an Independent Demonas is Hale, Chase, or Giddings. He may articled when we say that, while he fully satbizes with the deep hostility of the lasted gentleman to Slavery, and entertains car conceptions of its enormous evils as the proportion of the proportion of the saves, free negroes, Bozales, or savage Africans, mulattoes, &c. We are now informed that a Dutch ship had arrived at Havana, from China, with 470 Coolies, or laborers, on board. These fellows are introduced by way of experiment, as substitutes for Africans. If they answer the purpose, the importation of these Chinese may supersede the slave trade. But if such Celestial importations all be increased to any considerable extent, anterior to the annexation of the island!

"We invoke the attention of Marcy to the negative proportion of the saves." large propertion of the population of Cub made up of African slaves, free negroes, Bo zales, or savage Africans, mulattoes, &c. W

Smith's practical posi-aent of the policy which, Slave Territory? What ition of the Party which, ition of the Party which, ition of the Party which, ings, the island is not worth having.

Michigan has the honor of commencing the regarded has the People's Party. In reponse to a Call signed by a vast number of the rectizens, without distinction of party—a call sustained by liberal Democrats, and the local sustained by liberal local sustained by State Mass Convention was held at Jackson

fifteen hundred to two thousand period Convention was harmonious, determinenthusiastic. Such are the representation the Tribune and the Democrat of Detroit. see nothing in our exchanges to co telegraphic report of a secession from the Convention. The despatch was undoubtedly manufactured for a sinister purpose.

The Detroit *Tribune*, a Whig paper, says:

conservative men, unfriendly to Slavery, and yet shrinking from a direct issue with it, have sought to restrict it, by opposing the exitensin of our Territory; thereby arraying against them the Supporters of the Slave Power on one hand, and the Champions of Progress or the other, while at the same time they failed to command the sympathies or comperation of the more carnest fees of Slavery. It will no fixed principles in relation to it, carning the first of this class belonged Daniel Webster and his disciples.

Another class of men, disliking Slavery, but with no fixed principles in relation to it, carning of acquisition, no matter although projected by the Slave Interest, and in all probability to made subservient to its intolerable pretensions.

To this class belong General Cass and such by the Slave Interest, and in all probability to made subservient to its intolerable pretensions.

To this class belong General Cass and such by the Slave Interest, and in all probability to made subservient to its intolerable pretensions.

To this class belong General Cass and such by the Slavery man of the country, organized hitherto as the Free or Independent to the more of a caption and its necessity, but they thing when the North for a similar reason.

To this class belong General Cass and such by the Slave Interest, and in all probability to made out and the Champion of a country, organized hitherto as the Free or Independent by the Champion and the Champion and the Champion of a country, organized hitherto as the Free or Independent to the content of the Spanish for a similar reason of a country, organized hitherto as the Free or Independent to the content of the Spanish for a minute of the country, organized hitherto as the Free or Independent to the content of the Spanish for a minute of the country, organized hitherto as the Free or Independent to the country, organized hitherto as the Free or Independent to the country of the

with Spain!

We put the question—suppose all the Antinew organization, to meet the responsibilities of the crisis, was fully recognised. The cunning suggestion of the Albany Evening Journal, that the Whige might join temporarily in a popular Anti-Slavery movement, and yet main-Badgers and Claytons of the South, was utterly disregarded, as was also the recommendation made in some quarters to aim at nothing but the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Whigs, Democrats, and Independen Democrats, met each other frankly and cordially, agreed to surrender old organizations, prejudices, and unite upon one platform in sup-

port of one ticket, under the name, Republ The resolutions take the ground-That Slavery "is a great moral, social, and

That the Constitution of the United States invests Congress with full power over the institutions of a Territory, which should be exercised so as to promote Freedom: That they hold up to execration the measur

of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that they demand the repeal of that measure. The following resolutions close the series:
Resolved, That after this gross breach o faith and wanton affront to us as Northern men, we hold ourselves absolved from all "comromises" except those expressed in the Constitution for the protection of Slavery and Slave-owners; that we now demand measures of protection and immunity for ourselves, and among them we demand the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, an act to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we notice without dismay

Resolved, That we notice without dismay certain popular indications of slaveholders on the frontier of said Territories, of a purpose on their part to prevent by violence the settlement of the country by non-slaveholding men. To the latter we say, be of good cheer, persevere in the right; remember the republican motto, "The North Will Depend You."

Resolved, That postponing and suspending all differences with regard to political economy or administrative policy, in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be shame.

Resolved, That in view of the ne

battling for the first principles of Republican Government, and against the schemes of aris-tocracy the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man de-

public debt, and the lessening of the amount coming when the Kings of Dahomey shall be comparison accuration; a careful preservation of the primary school and university funds, and their diligent application to the great objects for which they were created; and also further diline of ocean steamers, bearing on Its fourth proposition is, that the tendency of the African sleep trade is to mitigate slave.

investment and encourage the enterprise of stockholders, shall also guard and protect the rights of the public and of individuals; and that the preparation of such a measure requires process of the South.

Mercury, quoted some time since by the National Intelligencer, as one of the conservative represent, we reprint his presses of the South. that the preparation of such a measure requires the first talents of the State. The Independent Democratic ticket having

en withdrawn, the following ticket was pro posed, and adopted with great unanimity:

and among the different par

D. Mointyre, of Washtenaw; J. P. Christian of Monroe; John McKinney, of Van Bure

mite with the People's Party, or the " Republican," and prefer to give aid and countenance to General Case and his confederates; but the mass of the People will not go with them.

Now for the other States of the West!

Some time since the country was startled by an article in the Southern (S. C.) Standard, seriously recommending the re-establishment of the African Slave Trade, under the American back to barburism?" "All recenshine, brothriously recommending the re-establishment of fisg. The New York Tribune quoted it, as revealing part of a monstrons scheme of Slavery-propagandism. The Albany Atlas ridiculed the apprehension of the Tribune, intimating that the Federal Constitution is in the way of such a project, even were it really entertained. This by the by is a mistake. The constitutional provission on the subject prohiboccupitational provission on the subject prohibits the passage of any act by Congress for the abolition of the foreign slave trade, "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and the year one thousand eight hundred ei eight," but it does not require it to pass an act where he may be converted, while you send a st all on the subject, after that period. The slave, already Christian, to a place where he act then passed by Congress may be repeated any moment, without violating the Constitution. Our Slavery-propagating brethren, being strict constructionists and profound in constitutional lore, of course are perfectly aware of this.

Will have to work hands, and christian privileges."

The Mercury is logical, the American is prejudiced. It must take lessons in philosophy and ethnography from the Richmond Examiner, before it can discuss the subject intelliact then passed by Congress may be repealed will have to work harder, and can enjoy fewer Northern people are under the impression

that this proposition to revive the African slave trade is but one of those wild vagaries which ambitious Southern presses now and then send up like rockets, just to excite a passing wonder, and then go out in darkness. The Richmond Examiner, for example, was vastly delighted, when it saw the good people startled at its recommendation to put Yankee schoolmasters upon their good behaviour, by occamasters upon their good behaviour, by occasionally shooting one of them. Most probably it was a Yankee school-master that taught the young ideas of this very editor to shoot, and we should not be surprised to be told that he intends to send his son, if he have any, to a Yankee college: but what of that? The thing to be a groundlished is, a tremendous paragraph.

Sometimes with what acclamations the reader was greeted when he read the following passage:

"We hold these truths to be self-original that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

But we do know that our philosophical that shall excite a sensation. This he did, when he shot the Yankee school-master with

rocket. From indications in prominent Southern journals, it would seem to be taking on the form of a settled opinion among certain portions of cur Southern brethren. And why not? That Slavery "is a great moral, social, and political evil," and that it was the policy of the Fathers of the Republic to promote its extinction:

That it is a violation of the rights of man, a perpetual war upon them:

That Slavery-restriction was the original policy of the Government, and their determination is now and always, by all lawful and honorable means, to oppose all attempts, direct or indirect, to extend Slavery in this country, or to permit it to be extended into any region or locality where it does not now exist by positive law; and also to oppose the If it be right to hold human beings as properof the Southern slave States, for the benefit of and superstition. The advanta the slave-growers of the Northern slave States. It is an act of intervention by Congress against system of American Slavery we shall consider in several points of view." the equality of the States, and in direct violation of the principle of Free Trade. If we, like our philosophical cotemporaries of the Richmond Enquirer, verily believed that Slavery is founded in Nature, and justified by Philosophical present a synopsis of the new gospel phy, History, Experience, and Revelation, we according to the Examiner. should contend as earnestly against the act It or prohibiting the importation of slaves from heads. Africa, as against an act prohibiting their importation into Kansas and Nebraska. We children of Africa from loathsome and brutal should regard an opponent of the slave trade just as fanatical as an opponent of Slavery.

Take this ground of the Enquirer and the rest ment of the Christian religion than all the misof our progressive brethren of the South, assume that slaves are property, fit subjects for merchandise, and the action of our Federal Government against the African slave trade is potent missionary institution, it is also a present that the world has ever seen."

But, it is not only God's selected and most potent missionary institution, it is also a present the second s absurd, oppressive, inhuman. We import ominent Philanthropic Institution; for—broadcloth from England, silk from France, broadcloth from England, silk from France, sugar from Cuba, now and then wild beasts from the East Indies, and Congress sanctions the trade; but when we attempt to carry on a trade with Africa is the trade. trade with Africa in that article of which she Under this head, the Examiner brings to has an excess, and we, a deficiency, wild men, view all sorts of horrors perpetrated in Africa, Congress officiously interposes, tells us we are pirates, and, unless we stop, it will hang us! burying alive, and other atrocities, which are grasped by Slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil be thus interposed between the free States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and Think of it! Hang free-born American citi- disallowed by the humane institution of Ameri zens for trading freely in articles of property, can Slavery.

Constitution! We say this is a gross violation of the Constitution, and basely inhuman. These considerations have been pressing upon the minds of our Southern brethren. They are an improvable people—not as though they had already attained perfection, but they are pressing forward formula to the pressing forward for the pressing forward forward for the pressing forward which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will co-operate and be known as Republicans, until the contest be terminated.

Resolved, That we carnestly recommend the calling of a general Convention of the free States, and such of the alaveholding States or portions thereof as may desire to be there represented, with a view to the adoption of other more extended and effectual measures in resistance to the encroachments of Slavery; and that a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond and co-operate with our friends in other States on the subject.

Resolved, That, in relation to the domestic affairs of the State, we urge a more economical administration of the Government, and a more rigid accountability of our public officers; a speedy payment of the balance of the public debt, and the lessening of the amount of taxatien; a careful preservation of the principles as their fathers before, in regard to the comparative character and position of Virginia and Ashantee Slaveholders, they are now all removed. The arguments and evidence properate with our friends in other States on the subject.

Resolved, That we carnestly recommend the calling of a general Convention of the free States, and such of the alaveholding States or portions thereof as may desire to be there represented, with a view to the adoption of other more extended and effectual measures in resistance to the encroachments of Slavery; and that the first principles, such as their fathers between the first principles, such as their fathers and ethnographic researches, convinced themselves in America and Africa, and the comparative character and position of Virginia and Ashantee Slaveholders, they are now all removed. The arguments and evidence properate with a popular notions about the slave trade, as "nonsensical," "fanatical." A new light, they say, is beginning to dawn upon mankind; and, in the same vein we may say, that the time is committeed. Whether the first principles, such as their fathers and ethnographic researches, convinced themso in the same vein we may say, that the time is coming when the Kings of Dahomey shall be themselves complimented by such a comparilegislation to prevent the unnecessary or improdent sale of the lands belonging to the States.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the commercial wants require the enactment of a general railroad law, which, while it shall secure the

presses of the South.

"In our opinion," it says, "the time has come, when the slave trade should be discussed with other lights and a higher argument than it has been hitherto. For three quarters of a century it has been the theme of vapid declamation and shallow humanity. The world has heard of nothing but its abuses and horrors, themselves produced by the legislation.

that journal proceeds further, and from the de-fence of Slavery as it is, proceeds to the justification of the slave trade," it feels bound to enter its earnest protest. The only difference between the two journals, is, that the logic of one has overcome the prejudice of education, and the prejudice of education in the other is stronger than its logic. The Mercury is logic. al; the American, prejudiced, Both agree that Slavery is a positive good, and ought to be extended—both hold that it is right and proper buy or sell men and women-and that the

lave trade between Maryland and Virginia and Louisiana and Texas, is in perfect accord ance with Christianity and the civilization of the age. "If this be so, brother," says the Mer. cury, "is it not all cant to denounce the same kind of trade between Guinea and Georgia ?"

gently.

This reminds us that we have not done full

justice to our ethnographical friend of the Ex.

On the Fourth of July, according to ancient usage, the Declaration of Independence was solemnly read in public in the city of Richmond. As we were not honored with an invitation to attend the celebration, we cannot

neighbor of the Examiner deemed it his duty that day to issue a commentary upon this Jefa goose quill, and he was satisfied.

But, this notion of reviving the African slave trade seems to be something more than a sky.

Slavery and the Slave Trade, the great Civilisers and Christianizers of Mankind-and in cupied five solid columns of his journal. He commences in a religious frame of mind, in beautiful harmony with the hallowed associa-

As it is our object rather to enlighten our

It considers Slavery under four distinct

"3dly. As a great deal has been said of late years respecting the character of Southern slaveholders, and enough libels have been pub-lished about them to fill a library, we invite

n since ;-and to show that we do not mis-

"4thly. There are popular fallacies, as old as the world, which in some instance have taken so strong a hold upon the prejudices of mankind, that it is almost useless to the control of t

trade, they were, and saviours of of negro slaves r in the Southern humane laws, an aud kind master proud of the inst joice as philanthi means of rescui 'men and brethr press it, from the Ashantees and D Submitting son slave trade, the

NO.

fearfully increa Commentary on Declaration of I tion that the sla hands of irrespon "But the slave by Englishmen an ty and humanity-of inhuman Brazil whenever a claver accounts of suffer pass in horrible in What, then, is

matter? Spread that "flesh is hei rica, abate the h and give full rein restoring the Afri This Bill, as ou under discussion counters the mo it passed the Ho

ed, to those reside of its becoming a after that date, w zens. "Now, a States or Territor Wade, an Indepe the House, sought Mr. Dawson, one from Pennsylvani Bill, would not con In the Senate, Bill was first call those restrictive w ation of the meas since, he withdrew

its benefits, so far

properly. The restriction that those who opp sustained it, should Yesterday, (14th in on the amendment, YEAS-Messrs. Douglas, Fessende Seward, Shields, Su NAYS—Messra. A Badger, Bell, Benjam Caes, Clay, Dawson, sin, Dodge of Iowa, Geyer, Hamlin, Hu Iowa, Jones of Ten

the impression that

Mr. Chase, of Ohio

Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, dell, Stuart, Toucey, Why the Senators Iowa, and Wisconsin alien clause, we ca profess great liberalit ing a home in this c this occasion were when we recollect he the extension of the settlers in Kansas ar gard it as evidence Bill still more obnoxi

and thus multiply th

As usual, it will be Senators were arrays towards foreigners. We have already upon the mean policy the House, in exclusi its benefits. By an o expressly provided to be confined to white " individual," withou left standing in the course, could not affe determined by the adj tain Senators seem t ness is to fight for Sla yesterday to modify king out the word "

the words "free whit sued, of course. Cass were unfavorable to might be expected, vo linois, voted first again his vote. The Gener sions is as prompt to course, the amendmen holders gained a vict ple, and our glorious Mr. Dixon, having fell upon the alien. Bill by the following " Provided, That the

aliens, born out of th

twenty-one years of a filed their declaration he United States." This also led to disc tion being taken, it w tive, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Bad PEAS—Messrs. Bar Brown, Butler, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Mallory, Mason, Pe Thompson of Kentuck NAYS—Messrs. Ads of Wisconsin, Dodgo lette, James, Jones of I Norris, Pettit, Seward Wade, Walker, Welle All the affirmatives cept the name of the represents nobody bu

the negatives from th from Tennessee and on believe it was the Wa some time since took th holders were deadly en Not yet satisfied, th South proceeded in the "Mr. Brown move that 'any foreigner was citizen of the Unit after entering upon this rights under the b

disowned by the Legis

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this occasion were against their profession As for Mr. Brodhead's vote in the affirmative when we recollect how stubbornly he opposed the extension of the right of suffrage to foreign settlers in Kansas and Nebraska, we must regard it as evidence of a desire to make the Bill still more obnoxious to Southern members, and thus multiply the chances of its defeat As usual, it will be observed, the Slave State Senators were arrayed against a liberal policy

towards foreigners.

We have already had occasion to commen upon the mean policy of the Bill, as it passed the House, in excluding colored people from its benefits. By an oversight, after it had been negroes. Senstor Dixon, of Kentucky, moved were unfavorable to the amendment, but, as might be expected, voted for it. Shields, of Illinois, voted first against it, and then changed his vote. The General's virtue on such occasions is as prompt to retreat as advance. Of course, the amendment was carried : the Slaveholders gained a victory over the colored people, and our glorious Union was saved. Mr. Dixon, having put the negro down, next

Bill by the following proviso: "Provided, That the benefits of this act shall not extend to the children, heirs, or devisees of aliens, born out of the United States, who are twenty-one years of age, until they shall have filed their declarations to become citizens of the United States."

This also led to discussion; and, on the question being taken, it was decided in the affirma tive, as follows:

tive, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Johnson, Mallory, Mason, Pearcs, Pratt, Sebastian, Thompson of Kentucky, and Toucey—21.
Nars—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Foot, Gillette, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Norris, Pettit, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Wade, Walker, Weller, and Williams—20.

All the affirmatives from the slave States, excent the name of the famous Mr. Toucey, who disowned by the Legislature of his State. All the negatives from the free States, except one from Tennessee and one from Mississippi. We from Tennessee and one from Mississippi. We led to oppose these general movement some time since took the ground that the slave- of the People for a new, clean, vigorous organ olders were deadly enemies of Native Ameri-

Not yet satisfied, these gentlemen from the South proceeded in their anti-alien policy.

"Mr. Brown moved a proviso to the effect that 'any foreigner who should fail to become a citizen of the United States for six years after entering upon the land, shall forfeit all his rights under the bill.'

"This amendment was agreed to—year 37, nave."

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

lawry, has been noticed to meet at Saratogs prints and kind masters. Let us be a the proud of the institution of Slavery, and to rejoice as philanthropists in it having been the means of reseuing is o many human beings, "men and brethren," as the Abolitionists express it, from the knives and hatchets of the Ashantees and Dabomeys."

Submitting some statistics, designed to show that since the active efforts to suppress the slave trade, the per cent destruction of life has fearfully increased, it closes its Fourth of July Commontary on the self-evident Truths of the Declaration of Independence, with a lamentation that the slave trade has fallen into the hands of irresponsible men:

"But the slave trade has fallen into the hands of inhuman Brasilians and vile Spaniards; and whenever a elever is now captured, we hear accounts of suffering and cruelty, which surpass in horrible intensity those of the old Spanish inquisition."

What, then, is the conclusion of the whole matter? Spread Christianity, assuage the ills that "fishe is heir to?" mitigate Slavery in Africa, abate the horrors of the middle passage, and give full rein to Modern Civilization, by restoring the African Slave Trade!

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

This Bill, as our readers have observed, is under discussion in the Sonake, where it encounters the most determined opposition. As it passed the House, its sixth section confined its benefits, so far as alignen might be concerned. The Whig party to stand by its colors, and switcher and the progress of reliable antitherary to those resident in the country at the time of its becoming a law; excluding all arriving after that date, until they should become citizans. "Now, a resident of any one of the States or Territories," was its language. Mr. Wade, an Independent Democratic member of the States or Territories," was its language. Mr. Wade, an Independent Democratic member of

after that date, until they should become citters. "Now, a resident of any one of the States or Territories," was its language. Mr. Wade, an Independent Democratic member of the House, sought to erase this restriction, but Mr. Dawson, one of the so-called Democrate from Pennsylvanie, who had charge of the Bill, would not consent to it.

In the Senate, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, when the Bill was first called up, moved to strike out those restrictive words, but when the consideration of the measure was remmed a few days since, he withdrew his motion, perhape under the impression that it would prove unavailing. Mr. Chase, of Ohio, renewed the motion very properly.

The restriction is illiberal—it was fair that those who opposed, as well as those who sustained it, should be put upon the record. Yesterday, (14th inst.) the question being taken on the amendment, the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Brod head, Chase Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Gillette, Norris, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Wade, and Weller—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Atchison,

NAYS—Messre. Adams, Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hamlin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toucey, Walker, and Williams—36.

popular movements at the North, and is at lowa, and Wisconsin, voted to retain this anti-alien clause, we cannot understand. They profess great liberality towards emigrants seek-ing a home in this country, but their votes on Northern Whigs that it does not consider them all Abelitionists, and the Nebraska ques-tion shall not be ferced upon them as a test and then, it proclaims the determination of the Southern Whigs to wait and see what their Northern friends intend to do, before they de cide the question of a dissolution of the Party
The Intelligencer and Southern Whig Press generally, tacitly assume that the National Whig Party still lives, but they insist more or less peremptorily upon acquiescence in the re-peal of the compromise, as a condition to its

A few Hunker Whig papers at the North are for acquiescence and peace, and grow fervent in their appeals for Nationality. Other be confined to white persons, the general word, individual," without the prefix, "white," was left standing in the sixth section. This, of course, could not affect the other provisions, as determined by the adjective, "white"—but certain Senators seem to think their great husiness is to fight for Slavery and make war upon negroos. Sanator Director of Frances is to fight for Slavery and make war upon yesterday to modify the sixth section, by stri-king out the word "individual," and inserting the words "free white person." A debate en-sued, of course. Cass and Stuart, of Michigan, were unfavorable to the amendment by Both, then, practically stand upon the same ground as the Intelligencer and the Southern Whigs, who of course will graciously permit their friends to grumble, provided they sub-

> be disposed of. They do not represent the People — they do not command the sympathies of the masses of the Whig Party in the free States—they could not control their ac-tion. But, there is another class of Whig polifree States—they could not control their action. But, there is another class of Whig politicians, with whom it is time to have a clear understanding. They are represented by the journals quoted above—by such papers as are supposed to sympathize more particularly with Mr. Seward. They assume that the Whig Party—the Party that gave us Fillmore, adopted at Baltimore in 1852 resolutions on the subject of Slavery as hateful and wicked as those of the so-called Democratic Party, and in State Convention, in New York, and other States, solemnly affirmed acquisesomes in the legislation of 1850, and which never, as a National Party, in National Convention, has dared to raise a voice against the Slave Power or its aggressions—is quite sufficient for this or is aggressions of Slavery, has a perfectly clean record, must feel steadfastly opposed to the aggressions of Slavery, has a perfectly clean record, must therefore be kept up; will condescend now and then, in State elections, to accept help from auxiliaries, but never to surrender its name, its organ-

ization, or its old issues.

Now, this is all very pretty and cunni ization of the opponents of Slavery, from all parties. That would be whistling against the wind. But they will fall in with them, just that they may regulate and control them, limit their scope, so that they may not interfere with this man's chance for the Presidency, and that man's for the Governorship; make them tribu-tary to the Party which has so remarkably clean a record on the Slavery Question, and which, when 1856 shall have rolled round, will gin to think of electing a Whig Presiden the help of its recent auxiliaries, and in uthern friends, who all the time have been

We tell the Journal that in such a game it can have no aid from us. The Whig Party was not originated to meet any issues involved in the Slavery Question—it never has met them, it cannot meet them, in the spirit and principles demanded for their settlement. It has had its day, done its work, and why per-

be met by new organisations. "No man sew-eth a piece of new cloth into an old garment,

Before me seems to swim, As if some inward feeling took

As if, in passion's heated war, Or near temptation's charm, Through him the low-voiced monitor Forewarned me of the harm. Stranger and pilgrim !-- from that day

Of meeting, first and last, Wherever Duty's pathway lay, His reverent steps have passed The poor to feed—the lost to seek— To proffer life to death, Hope to the erring—to the weak.

The strength of his own faith. To plead the captive's right-remove The sting of hate from Law, And soften in the fire of love The hardened steel of War

He walked the dark world, in the mild, Still guidance of the Light; In tearful tenderness, a child, A strong man in the right

Through what great perils, on his way, He found, in prayer, release; Through what abysmal shadows lay His pathway unto peace, God knoweth: we could only see

The tranquil strength he gained; The bondage lost in liberty, The fear in love unfeigned. And I-youth's wayward fancies grown

The habit of the man, Whose field of life by angels sown The wilding vines o'erran-Low bowed in silent gratitud

My manhood's heart enjoys That roverence for the pure and good, Still shines the light of holy lives Like star-beams over doubt; Each sainted memory, Christ-like, drives

Some dark possession cut. O friend, O brother ! not in vain Thy life so calm and true, The silver dropping of the rain, The fall of summer dew!

How many burdened hearts have prayed Their lives like thine might be! But more shall pray henceforth for aid
To lay them down like thee.

With weary hand, yet steadfast will, In old age as in youth, Thy Master found thee sowing still The good seed of His truth.

As on thy task-field closed the day In golden-skied decline, His angel met thee on the way, And lent his arm to thine. Thy latest care for man -thy last

Of earthly thought a prayer— Oh, who thy mantle, backward cast, Is worthy now to wear ! Methinks the mound which marks thy bed

Might bless our land and save, As rose, of old, to life the dead Who touched the prophet's grave! *William Forster, of Norwich, England, died in East Tennessee, in the first month, 1854, while engaged in presenting to the Governors of the States of this Union the Address of his religious society, on the evils of Slavery. He was the relative and coadjutor of the Buxtons, Gurneys, and Frys; and his whole life, extending almost to three score and tenyears, was a pure and beautiful example of Christian benevolence. He had travelled over Eurepe, and visited most of its sovereigns, to plead against the slave trade and slavery, and had twice before made religious visits to this country, under impressions of religious duty.

noble men in Congress who so resolutely op-posed the Kansas and Nebraska bill to the end, have deserved and shall receive their most cordial approbation and regard; that they will waive all former party predilections, and in concert, by all lawful means, seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of Freedom, restore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances, to tolerate the extension of territory secured to Freedom by

that Compromise.

R. Hill addressed the Convention, at considerable length and with great power; and dele-gates were elected to the Indianapolis Conven-tion of July 13th.

For the National Era. THE ANDOVER PORTFOLIO.

be nest by new organizations. "No man rowof the piece of new cloth into an old garment,
or the row will be made works?"

MAIDE AVARE!

ARROWER PORTFOLIO.

MAIDE AVARE!

ARROWER PORTFOLIO.

MAIDE AVARE!

ARROWER PORTFOLIO.

MAIDE AVARE!

BAROOVER, PORTFOLIO.

BAROOVER, PORTFOLIO

testimony of his cordiality towards the affair. Among the vehicles was one which certainly claimed the merit of originality. It was a long,

claimed the merit of originality. It was a long, rough, board car, drawn by six oxen, shaded by an awning of leaves, and decorated with flags. In this primitive vehicle were seated about forty people—men, women, and children—chatting, laughing, and occasionally breaking out into liberty songs. After stopping at a farm-house to take some refreshment, we proceeded to the ground. Here we found a platform erected, garlanded with wreaths of oak leaves, and bearing the various flags and cognizances of the Liberty and Temperance leagues. Over the entrance to the grove was hung a white flag, wreathed with black crape, displaying black stars and the inscription—

"The deed is done!" " The deed is done !"

The effect of such outward symbols is very great. I presume, not one of that crowd saw that flag for the first time without a new and vivid sense of the appalling fact that it alluded to. Such an one ought to be displayed over the door of every Northern assembly. Just as Darius used to make his cup-bearer every day ory aloud at dinner, "Remember the burning of Jardis," so ought New England everywhere, to hold up in visible shape, before the eyes of the

people, this outrage.

The audience were seated on benches, and on the platform were the officers of the various Societies, the clergy, visiters, and speakers. Such an audience only New England can show. They were the strong, determined self-respecting cultivators of the soil—men of vig-orous hands and muscles, strong minds and strong hearts. There were women that are women, with their bright, intelligent eyes, and their thoughtful faces—women who seemed to feel as with one heart for their country's disgrace and danger. Said one to me, "I am the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, and I am father fought for." The meeting was address.

ed by Professor Stowe and the President of the years after entering upon the land, shall forfeit all his rights under the bill; and this was Maine Temperance Societies. About twelve o'clock, there was a recess, and the whole como'clock, there was a recess, and the whole com-pany moved to bountiful refreshment tables, spread in the shade. The whole grove presented an animated scene. Horses and vehicles tied in the shade, groups of busy talkers scattered in every direction, chatting and eating. Nothing stronger than ice cream or lemonade was of-fered on the ground, and in all the great crowd was not an instance of indecorum. All was quiet and orderly, as in a well-regulated house-hold, excepting that now and then the sup-pressed race of boys found vent for their spir-its in a burst of fire crackers, just to keep themselves in heart, and assure themselves themselves in heart, and assure themselves that it was really the Fourth of July. After a recess of two hours, the whole party took pos-session of their woodland temple again, and listened to a most able address from J. P. Hale.

In a most earnest, clear, and graphic manner, he gave an account of the various compromises which have been exacted by the South, and conceded by the North. During all the speeches, the feeling of the audience went in full concert with the speakers, frequently full concert with the speakers, frequently bursting forth in warm ejaculations of assent and applause. It was interesting to watch the keen, shrewd, intelligent faces of the old farmers, as they closely followed Mr. Hale's argument, their hard features lighting up at every successful point. It was evident that the people was at last going to be a power, that it was tenched, and rousing itself to a new effort. ple was at last going to be a power, that it was touched, and rousing itself to a new effort. The universal and enthusiastic sentiment of the meeting was a union for Liberty against Slavery, without respect to party ties. Such a vast gathering as this in this lonely, sequestered region, afar from the attractions of any city or settlement, is an indication of the surging of an unprecedented feeting. eity or settlement, is an indication of the surging of an unprecedented feeling. "What went ye out into the wilderness for to see?" Not spires and domes, not theatres and fire-works, not to spend the much-abused anniversary in senseless revellings, but with deep and manly thoroughness to consider and understand the present crisis in our country's welfare. The

dom by the Slave Power calls upon us, in self-defence, to resist that power, and they therefore pledge their unqualified, steadfast, and unyielding resistance, in all lawful and upright ways, against the encroachments and extension of said power, even unto the end; that those which he had been guilty.

Probably there has never been such a celebration of the Fourth of July in New England

Probably there has never been such a celebration of the Fourth of July in New England as this last. Fourth of July orations have been turned into occasions for elequent warnings against Slavery, and enforcements of the threatened principles of Liberty. The Rev. Dr. Stone, of Boston, before the assembled dignitaries of the city, employed the time in showing the usurpations and exactions of the slave power up to the present time, and enforcing the necessity of avousing to prompt resistance. The guilty scenes of the capture of Burns were set forth in appropriate language and solemn warning. So forcible was the rebuke, that some of those in office were understood to have been unwilling ness was overruled, and it is to appear in due season. In many other places similar orations have been delivered, in some cases by the ministers of the parish. There is coming at last a state of things in which the term Abolition will be no distinction or badge of reproach, but rather a name which all will boldly and proudly avow.

The State of Maine has proved herself worthly of her beautiful cognizance, the north star, and her significant motto, "Dirigo," From her has emanated a discovery in legislation which is spoken of throughout the world. She first sat the example of traking down navis.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill granting a homestead to actual settlers.

The question pending was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Chase, to extend the benefits of the act to aliens who may arrive in the United States after the passage of

After debate, the amendment was rejected yeas 13, nays 36.

Mr. Dixon moved to amend the bill by stri-

Mr. Dixon moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "any individual," in the sixth section, and insert in lieu thereof the words "free white person."

The amendment was debated at great length, and the question was discussed, whether any person but a white one could be a citizen of the United States. After which, the amendment was according ment was agreed to-yeas 28, nays 14. Senate, Friday, July 14, 1854.

The bills of the following titles were severally considered and passed:

The bill appropriating \$600,000 to commence the extension and completion of the Treasury building, and also the construction of building for the War, Navy, and Interior De-A bill to constitute Cairo, in Illinois, a port of delivery.

A bill granting lands in alternate sections

to the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, to aid in the construction of a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile.

A bill to aid in the construction of certain railroads in the State of Missouri, by a grant of public lands.

Mr. Dixon moved further to amend the

Homestead bill, by adding to the sixth section, "that in case any foreigner shall die before becoming a citizen, lands shall not descend to such of his heirs or devisees, born out of the lutions were adopted by acclamation. They United States, who shall be of the age of 21 oppose the Nebraska swindle and the repeal of

agreed to—yeas 37, nays 9.

Mr. Benjamin moved to amend the bill, by adding, that any American-born person of the age of 16 years and upwards, who shall culti-vate the land for five years, shall be entitled to the benefits of the act; and this, after de-

bate, was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 20.

Mr. Clay moved to amend the bill, by requiring all foreigners, availing themselves of the privileges of the bill, to declare their in after the passage of this bil, to declare their intention to become citizens within sixty days after the passage of this act.

This was debated by Messrs. Stuart and Slidell, and pending the question thereon,

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives, July 14, 1854. Mr. Mace, from the select committee on the being an elaborate statement of the affairs of that service, and the aid given by the Government to each line. The report shows large expenditures, but does not indicate the perpetration of any fraud; nor does it offer any recommendations. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Senate, Saturday, July 15, 1854.

curring in the justice and expediency of the measure, he would ask the unanimous consen of the House to present the preamble and act of the Legislature of Rhode Island, reversing

of the Legislature of Rhode Island, reversing and annulling the sentence rendered by the Supreme Court of that State against Thomas W. Dorr, for treason, in 1844; and he moved that they be laid on the table and printed; which was ordered.

Mr. Davis also presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island against the Nebraska Bill and Fugitive Slave Law, at its June session, 1854; which were also laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Garrit Smith, a resolution relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks in the city of Washington was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Senate, Monday, July 17, 1854. Mr. Sumner presented memorials from several towns in Massachusetts, praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Also, memorials from New York, for the repeal of the internal slave trade between the

on motion by Mr. Hamlin, the Senate pr poseded to the consideration of the bill for the better preservation of life and property in ves-sels shipwrecked on the coasts of the United States; and the same was considered an passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideratio

of the bill granting homesteads of 160 acres of public land to actual estilers.

The question pending was on the motion of Mr. Clayton to strike out the sixth section,

dents and Scoretaries. A preamble and reso years;" which was agreed to—yeas 21, nays the Missouri Compromise; pledge a general Mr. Brown moved to amend the bill by add. co-operation, without regard to party predilecof a prohibitory liquor law, and deprecate the action of the Democratic Convention which met at Indianapolis last May. The Hon. Henry Elisworth, ex-Governor Bebb, and other leading gentlemen, addressed the Convention.
Candidates for State officers were nominated on the Anti-Nebraska principle. After which, the Convention adjourned, with thirteen chee for Free Soil and Free Labor.

We shall, in our next, give place to a more ample account of the proceedings of this body.

SAINT ANTHONY, MINNESOTA. A Convention of those opposed to the domination of the Sectional Slaveholding Interest in the Federal Government was held on the 4th of July, 1854, in the Congregational church at St. Anthony. The Hon. Drummond Farnsworth was chosen Chairman. The resolutions, adopted unanimously,

as follows: that, while the repeal of the Misfaith of the Slave Power, it also affords a precedent for the repeal of all Compromises with Slavery, which they trust the North will not be slow to follow; that, while they loathe the person implicated, by his own confession, in the Belmont robbery.

In the flour and grain market, no change to notice. The prices are drooring. Cotton is firm and buoyant, but holders are too high in their demands to meet the views of buyers. themselves to commit the Nebraska Iniquity, they feel that the applause of the whole hum race is due to those faithful men who resisted to the last, from principle, the corrupt power of the Administration, and the tyranny of the majority; that the time has come when the posited in the office of the Secretary of State. people of the free States should unite with the friends of Liberty throughout the land, in forming a holy League of Freedom; *** to sacrifice party predilections whenever and wherever they interfere with humanity, or the honor and welfare of the country, and to deliver the nation as speedily as possible from the foul crime and ignominy of being a slave-

holding people.

A "Freedom Provisional Committee" appointed, with instructions to mature a plan for the organization of the friends of Freedom throughout the Territory, and call Conventio at their discretion.

MAINE FOR FREEDOM.

The Free Democratic State Convention of Maine, which met at Lewiston on the 5th of July, exceeded the utmost expectations of its

It was called to order by A. Willey, Chairman of the State Committee. The permanen officers were:

President-Seth May, of Winthrop. Vice Presidents - Ebenezer Knowl Montville: Dr. William Kilbourn, of Auburn: Samuel Wyman, of New Sharon; John E. Godfrey, of Bangor; Daniel Appleton, of Buxton.
Secretaries—C. A. Stackpole, of Portland;
C. H. Witherlee, of Castine.

All the speakers were limited to five minutes, and no person was permitted to address the Convention more than once on the same

Dr. Holmes, being loudly called for, addressed the Convention, thanking the Free Democrats for the support they had given him, and declining longer to serve as a candidate for Governor. He also read letters which had passed between several gentlemen of Winthrop and Mr. Morrill, and concluded by offering a esolution, that the Convention nominate columnation Anson P. Morrill as their can

Austin Willey, Portland; Warren H. Vinton, Gray; Henry K. Baker, Hallowell; Woodbury Davis, Belfast; A. D. Manson, Bangor; Worthy C. Barrows, Portland; Sargent Shaw, Portland.

corresponding societies. Now is the time—organization and action alone can preserve for their children the inheritance which was bought by the blood of their fathers.

H. B. S.

CONGRESS.

THIETY-THYRD CONGRESS—PIRST SESSON.

In the House, Thursday,
The Army Appropriations bill was set aside, without action; therefore, The Army Appropriations bill was set aside, without action; therefore, The Army Appropriations for the service of the United States to communicate to this House, at his pour changes and the bill making appropriations for the service of the Overnment and our Minister at the Post Offile Department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1855, was taken up; which, having been read, was laid aside to the constitutions and the persons connected therewith.

Service asked the unanimous agons to party.

Service contended to time therefor, pay twenty five cents per acre.

Mr. Becked moved to insert fifty cents, interesting the North divided, and making attachment to the old party organizations superior to attachment to freedom; that, for the sake of freedom, they would forget party names, and throw them to the winds, holding themselves ready to unite with all men who will adopt and faithfully earry out their principles in resisting the aggressions of Slavery; that they are in favor of any fair end honorable arrangement by which sound and well-tried Representatives to Congress shall be elected from each district in the State, without respect to a trial. Always benefied, not a solitary instance and control of the provisions of the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once asked and effect.

The Army Appropriations of the service of the investor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the sake of freedom, they would forget party names, and throw them to the winds, holding the great provisions superior to attachment to freedom; that, for the sake of freedom, they would forget party names and throw them to the winds, holding the great provisions superior to attachme

the Court of Spain, in relation to the Lopes expedition, and the persons connected there with.

Mr. Fenton asked the unanimous consent to enable bins to report from the Committee on Commerce the Senate bill creasing a collection of the Astrony with an amendment of the nature of a babilitute, and the manufacture of Dunkirk together with an amendment of the nature of a babilitute, and the manufacture of Dunkirk together with an amendment of the nature of a babilitute, and the manufacture of Dunkirk together with an amendment of the nature of a babilitute, and the manufacture of Dunkirk together with an amendment of the nature of a babilitute, and the manufacture of the Male of the Male of Dunkirk together with an amendment of the nature of a babilitute, and the manufacture of the Male of t

For Lieutenant Governor-Ryland Fletcher. For Treasurer-Mr. Bates.

Governor, Greene C. Bronson. Lieuenant-Governor, Elijah Ford. Prison Inspector, Abram Vernam.

Boston, July 15.—Great preparations are making for a fair at Marshfield, estate of the late Daniel Webster, on the 23d and 24th of August. Suitable arrangements are making for the ample accommodation of visitors. The object of the fair is to raise funds for the improvement of the old Winslow burying ground, adjoining the tomb of Webster. NEW YORK, JULY 15 .- The U.S. mail steam

New York, July 15.—The U.S. mail steamer Washington, Capt. Floyd, sailed for Southampton and Bremen, at noon. She took out 150 passengers, and \$160,000 in specie. Among her passengers are Messrs. De Berrick and Henry Ebers, of Washington, and Dr. Bressell, of Philadelphia.

Notwithstanding the favorable change in the weather, rumors are still rife in regard to the spread of the cholera in the city. The report of this week, it is believed, will

show a large increase in the number of cholera deaths.

In Brooklyn there has also been a large as follows: that, while the repeal of the Missouri Compromise gives abundant evidence that no reliance is to be placed on the good faith of the Slave Power, it also affords a pre-

> Concord, July 17 .- On Saturday morning both Houses of the Legislature adjourned sine die. Previous to adjournment, the House or-dered the Anti-Nebraska resolutions to be de-

> NEW YORK, JULY 17 .- Stocks have heavily declined. The market for breadstuffs is better. Flour has advanced six cents on Saturday's

[SECOND DESPATCH.] NEW YORK, JULY 17 .- N. Bowditch Blu District Attorney, is dead—eighty-four cholers deaths in Brooklyn this week.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., JULY 17 .- Four buildings in the western part of the city, were consumed by fire last night. The flames spread rapidly, and extended to a pile of wood belonging to the Railroad Company, consisting of 4 000 cords, which were also consumed. The loss is esti-mated at \$20,000—partially insured.

Boston, July 17.—Two promising daughters of Mr. Howes, of this city, were killed this morning on the railroad track near Danvers.

BALTIMORE, JULY 17.—The flour market is very dull. No sales reported. Prices are only nominal. Holders ask \$8.37 for Howard Street, and \$8 for City Mills, fresh ground. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. The supply of grain is moderate. There were 11,000 bushels wheat offered; sales at \$1.72 a 1.84, bushels wheat offered; sales at \$1.72 a 1.84, and white \$1.78 a \$1.85; strictly prime for family flour \$1.90; superior lots, 2 to 15 ots. less. Corn—5,500 bushels offered. Sales of white at 78 a 80 cts., and yellow 77 cents. Oats—2,100 bushels Md., 63 a 64 cts.; Virginia now, 62 cts. Seeds dull, prices unchanged. Provisions are dull—small sales—prices unchanged. Groceries quiet—small sales. Whiskey, 27 a 28 cts.

The weather here to-day is very warm, but

The weather here to-day is very warm, but our city continues healthy. No cholera Many are leaving for the watering places. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 17.-Flourcontinue very light, and stock much reduced The decline of the past week is fully 25 cent

How. Charles Summe.—Thus saith the Louisville Journal:

"We think Mr. Sumner's course mischievous, but we have a high respect for his ability. He has generally been regarded during his course in the Senate as manifesting a lack of spirit; but, in his late speech in reply to Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, and Mr. Clay, of Alabama, he did much to redeem himself. The speech was masterly, and, upon the main points selected for discussion, it was overwhelming. The Senators against whom it was derected could not reply to it. They felt it deeply."

And able men who has ever been in the public service in Ohio, was unanimously nominated for the Board of Public Works. Whigs, Free Democrats, and Old Line Democrats, acted in Cordial harmony, and they predict a majority of fifty thousand for the ticket this fall.

The Convention embraced more talent than any other Convention, probably, which ever assembled in Ohio. Among the prominent speakers were the following ex-members of Congress: Hon. A. M. Root, Hon. N. S. Townshend, Hon. B. S. Cowan, Hon. Jacob Brinker-hoff, Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, late Supreme Judge, Judge Probasco of Lebanon, General Eckley, &c.

After the platform was adopted, a despatch was telegraphed to the Indiana State Convention and Mr. Clay, of the Board of Public Works. Whigs, Free Democrats, acted in Ohio Larmony, and they predict a majority of fifty thousand for the ticket this fall.

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After the platform was adopted, a despatch was telegraphed to the Indiana State Convention and the product of the ticket this fall.

HOUSEREPING WARDWARE, AND FANCY Service in Ohio. Acted in Ohio Larnous, and Wholesale Deal-cover in Housekeeping Hardware and Fancy Goods, 601 Broad

decely."

Not regarding the practice of some other Senators as indicative of spirit, Mr. Sumner has not felt called upon to make a display of anything of the sort. He has his own views on this subject, and they are such as have not prevented him from uttering an "overwhelming" rebuke, in his own good time!

INDIANA ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

We learn by telegraph that the Indiana State and Anti-Nebraska Convention assembled at Indianapolis on Thursday, and that the attendance was very large. Judge Thomas Smith, an Old Line Democrat, was chosen. President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Scoretaries. A preamble and resource of the soft of the soft of the soft of the machine, in the stone of the soft of the portator, instancy to make the most delicate the will of the operator, instancy to make the most delicate the will of the operator, instancy to make the most delicate the will of the operator, instancy to make the most delicate the will of the operator, instancy to make the most delicate the will of the operator, instancy to make the most delicate provided the will of the operator, instancy to make the most delicate provided the will of the operator, instancy to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ton pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed by the machine, no matter how brittle or tendency or how close and hard the face or place on the stone makes a depart of surrain hard that day unanimously repudiated the Nebraska fraud will owners.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Mill owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will of the will of the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by the machine shall be better than can be done by the machine shall be better than can be done by the machine sh

rightly as he piezzes. There are three very good reasons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick-blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be drawed thing a weak for two vars, and then any The nominees of the New York Hards blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell State, county and shop rights.

All orders must state the diameter of the millstones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The price of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri.

Address
O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis, Missouri.
April 28, 1854.
This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only conomy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is req. aired to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—ly

E. BOWMAN,

No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass.,

IMPORTER of French and German Toy Watches;
Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jewelry; also, wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

LARD G'L, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CAN-

LARD GL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CAN-

NO. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from gelatine, manufactured for fine machinery, woollens, and solar lamps.

Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prime Star and Adamatine Candles, full weight and prime quality, warranted to stand the elimate of California, Australia, the Indies, and Africa. Orders for any quantity executed promptly. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil, Star and

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISHseventh session.

The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from year to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the demands of the public far exceeded our power to accommodate them. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscriber to believe that his enlarged experience and emportunities for treatment six facilities the invariance.

YOUNG & CARSON, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchan
No. 77 Exphange Place, Baltimore,
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Gro
ries, which they offer on the most favora
Raltimore, Jan.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. In the House, Monday,
The bill for continuing the work of clearing as mouth of Cape Fear river was finally pass-

proposition immediately under consideration; and that, on and after the 11th instant, the House will assemble at 11 o'clock A. M.

then passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of Executive business.

House of Representatives, July 11, 1854.
The House was called to order at 11 o'clock

A. M. Davis, of Indiana, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, by consent, reported the Senate bill, chartering the George-Tha 11th section ported the Senate bill, chartering the Georgetown Gas-light Company. The 11th section was so amended as to make the stockholders, individually, liable for the debts of the Company, and prohibiting the Washington Gaslight Company from laying its pipes in Georgetown. The bill was read twice, engressed and read a third time, and passed.

"Bennett's Land bill," being taken up in order, Mr. Disney obtained the floor.

Mr. Bennett objected to Mr. Disney's speaking a second time on the same subject. The

ing a second time on the same subject. The

affairs, and to surveys of roads, as amended by the Senate, were taken up by consent of the House, the amendments agreed to, and the Olds from the Committee on Post

Offices and Pest Reads, reported a bill to re-peal the law authorizing a discount of 50 per cent. on the postage on newspapers and periodicals, when propaid.

After some remarks, Mr. Olds made a motion to recommit the bill, and print.

At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, Mr. Houston moved that the House should go into Com-

Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, making appropriations (of \$2,405,700) for the repair, preservation, and completion, of certain public works, heretofore commenced under the authority of

the various appropriations providing for the im-provement of the Ohio, Mississippi, and other

An appropriation to make the navigation of the Ohio free, by the purchase of the canal at Louisville, was incidentally suggested by

Senate, Wednesday, July 12, 1854. The Senate resumed the consideration of the

copies of the Compandium of the Seventh Cen-sus. It was amended so as to provide a table for a statement of the number of acres of land in each State and Territory, under cultivation; and was then adopted.

On motion by Mr. Bayard, the Senate pro-

ceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriation for the extension of the Treasury Department building, so as to include the State Department; and also to provide for the erection of a building for the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. Adams moved to postpone the bill till

December next, but subsequently withdrew the

Messrs. Bayard, Seward, and Chase, suppor-ted the bill, which was then postponed till to-

homestead bill, the motion pending being to strike out the sixth section, which extends the benefits of the bill to such foreigners as may have declared their intention to become citimens. Messrs. Clay and Butler supported the mo-tion to strike out, and Messrs. Brown and Cass

House of Representatives, July 12, 1854. The bill for the repeal of the law deducting The bill for the repeal of the law deducting fifty per cent. for prepayment of postage in certain cases, was again taken up, and Mr. Olds made further remarks in its support, and was followed by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, Mr. Chandler, and Mr. Haven, in opposition, and Mr. Smith, of Virginia, and Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, in behalf of the bill.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, thought that, as there is no prohibition of carrying periodicals.

there is no prohibition of carrying periodicals by private expresses, the Government should not do the work below its cost, but permit the expresses to contend for the work on fair terms.

The morning hour having expired.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House re-

After our report had been closed, Wednesde

Mr. Rock well presented the memorial of 500 oftizenes of Massachusetts, praying the repeal of the Same law.

Also, the memorial of Josiah Goddard, a merchant of New York, stating that that law was regarded by eminent witers to be unconstitutional, and ought to be repealed.

The Senate resumed the construction of a subterranean line of telegraph between the Mississippi river and San Francisco, California; and the same was read a third time, and passed.

On motion by Mr. Rusk, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The substitute heretofore submitted by Mr. Mason, allowing the company to construct a bridge over the Potomac, at or near Georgetown and Washington city (except Pennsylvania avenue) to the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Houston, the House resolved itself, in the first was then passed.

Mr. Brown followed, in support of a substration of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Association, ask-ing the aid of the Government in the completion of the enterprise. Mr. May said he would not consume the time of the Hought is dignity required that a select committee of the appropriate number of thirteen should be appointed to take it into consideration. A motion to this different was agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the National Monument Association, ask-ing the aid of the Government in the completion of the enterprise. Mr. May said he would not consume the time of the Washington Education of the subject thus presented to its notice; but he thought its dignity required that a select committee of the Appropriation of the subject thus presented to take it into consideration. A motion to this different was agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the Nile allowing the constitution of the hill allowing the company to construct a bridge over the Potomac, at or near George-town and Washington city (except Pennsylvania avenue)

printions for the support of the army for the year 1855.

Mr. Stauhton, of Kentucky, having proposed an amendment repealing the existing law authorizing military superintendents of the national armories, addressed the House in an hour speech in support of said amendment.

Mr. Dickinson replied, and urged the impropriety of action at the present time on the subject.

propriety of action at the present time on the subject.

PENNSTLVANIA.

The Clarion of Freedom of the 4th instant, published at Indiana, Pennsylvania, contains the reported proceedings of a mass meeting of the Whigs of Armstron; county, held at Kittaning on the 20th ultimo. Their resolutions are in the right spirit. They assert that the passage of the Nebraska bill has imposed upon the people of the free States of this Confederacy new and solemn duties—duties requiring new party organizations, the waiving for the time being of minor differences, and a cordial and hearty union of all who would preserve their freedom and their manhood, in an effort to arrest the alarming progress of the Slavery Power in this nation, and prevent it from acquiring universal domination; that the power of the ballot-box is yet adequate to the work before us; but, to make it effective, the friends of Freedom must concentrate their votes—they much valuable information. Say to freemen, "Come on, secure a home, and assist in the propriety of the residual properties."

The Clarion of Freedom of the 4th instant, they will not trust their slaves there!" I have just made a trip over into the Territory, found on the Indian reserve scores of families from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other States, and still they come.

Next week we are to have a general meeting up on Kansas river, where hundreds of freemen will be rallied; a fiat will then go forth that will sound the death knell to Slavery, in Kansas, at least. All'we ask is, for Northern men, and Southern men, tired of Slavery, who design emigrating here, to come now! Now is the time they can suit themselves with homes; and, above all, now, or soon, this Slavery question must be met, and settled. During our trip over into the Territory, we saw the laptist missionary—a pure and warm Anti-Slavery man. We also took dinner at the Friends or Quaker mission; found the super-intendent, Friend Fayer, sick, but were kindly received by his family, and Richard Mendenhall, their teacher, and his amiable his desire to get rid of the bill, which had been so long before the House; and, in compliance with Mr. Bennett's understood wishes, moved the postponement of the bill till the third Tuesday in December; which motion of Freedom must concentrate their votes—they must have only one ticket; that they saw with this great struggle between Slavery and Freeshame and humiliation the names of eleven members of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania recorded in favor of that iniquiport, Jackson county, Missouri.

Yours, truly, Samuel N. Wood. mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union; Pennsylvania recorded in favor of that iniqui-which motion prevailed, and Mr. McMullen tous bill—a larger number than from any other ative in Congress from that district, [Hon. Augustus Drum,] in speaking and voting against To the Editor of the National Era: that measure, merits the warm approbation of his constituents; and that they rejoice that he has been triumphantly vindicated by his party in Old Westmoreland, and is likely to be sustained in the district, notwithstanding he was ostracised by the so-called Democratic Convention of Armstrong; that John Bell of Tennessee, Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, Samuel

To the Editor of the National Era:

I believe, if the people of Kentucky were to vote on the subject, undrilled by politicians, there would be an everwhelming majority opposed to the repeal of the slavery restriction in the Missouri Compromise. I am truly glad that the country is waking up to the encroachments of the Slave Power. Better now than never. But it would have been much sofer, if the people of Kentucky were to vote on the subject, undrilled by politicians, there would be an everwhelming majority opposed to the repeal of the slavery restriction in the district of the people of Kentucky were to vote on the subject, undrilled by politicians, there would be an everwhelming majority opposed to the repeal of the slavery restriction in the district, and the Missouri Compromise. I am truly glad that the country is waking up to the encroachments of the Slave Power. Better now than never. But it would have been much safer, if see, Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, Samuel Houston of Texas, and other members of Congress from Southern States who opposed that infamous bill, not only with their votes but with the whole force of their talents in debate, command and receive their highest admiration and respect - their love of country, freedom, and humanity, triumphed over all sectional and personal considerations; that they invite all the friends of Freedom and Humanity of every party, all who are ready to defend the just rights and vindicate the honor of the North, to unite with them in the expression of one sentiment and in support of one ticket.

ment and in support of one ticket.

The same paper contains the proceedings of the Convention of Free Democrats of Armstrong county, held on the same day. It was resolved that this Convention re-affirm the truth of their principles as set forth in the Pittsburg platform of 1852; that the recent action of the General Government in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 is a violation of national faith, and is conclusive evidence to them that no compact made with those who deal in human flesh will be kept onger than is convenient to the prosperity and extension of chattel slavery; that the aggresextension of chatter survery; that the aggressions of the South upon free institutions, and her palpable violations of plighted faith, has absolved the North from all obligation to support any compromise heretofore made; and that they now insist upon the immediate repeal that they now insist upon the immediate repeal that they now insist upon the immediate repeal of their rights and the danger to our free institutions and the odium asst by the present sions of the South upon free institutions, and her palpable violations of plighted faith, has absolved the North from all obligation to of the Fugitive Slave Law, the total prohibition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as well as in all territory now owned by the United states, or which may hereafter be acquired, whether it be Cuba, or Canada, Central America, Mexico, or the Sandwich Islands; that the Hon. Augustus Drum, their immediate Representative in Congress, is entitled to their hearty thanks for his opposition to the Nebraska iniquity; that as Free Democrats they are ready to unite with the friends of freedom, of whatever party they may be, in any measure to dethrone the tyrant Slave Power of the South, upon the noble platform of the Declaration of Independence and the rights of humanity; that inasmuch as old party issues have passed away and become of no consequence, and a favorable moment presents itself for the organisation of a great Northern party for freedom, they recommend to the people of Armstrong county, irrespective of party, who are opposed States, or which may hereafter be acquired, sation of a great Northern party for freedom, they recommend to the people of Armstrong county, irrespective of party, who are opposed to the extension of slavery over free territory and the Nebraska swindle, to meet at an early day for the purpose of a thorough organiza-

commenced a suit for damages against both, and they have been held to bail in the sum of

report to accompany the bill. He presented a paper containing the views of three memberane and the second of the s

cers are degrading themselves and their call-ing, by going with the South, and hooting at Northern men, and even justifying lynching Northern men, and even justifying lynching of them, for no other cause than that they are Northern men! A dark picture, truly; but think not that it has no bright side; Northern men have been found who could not be scared; settlements have been commenced, slaveholders have become frightened, already, we hear-

GLASGOW, BARREN Co., KY., July 1, 1854

they had waked up some five years ago, and excluded slavery from all our Territories.

The people of the free States are said to be intelligent, well read; but they have studied history and human nature to little purpose, if

history and human nature to little purpose, if
they think to make the Union safer, or curtail
the power of slavery, by yielding to its demands. Permit me to say to the Anti-Slavery
party, when they get into power, be moderate.
Permit me to say to the Anti-Slavery press and
politicians, don't denounce "the South." Remember, a large majority in "the South," are
not slaveholders, and very many, who own not slaveholders, and very many, who own slaves, and who do not, are as anxious for the removal of slavery, and curtailment of the Slave Power, as any persons at "the North"— perhaps more so. They are under its blasting influence.

Boston, July 6, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

Just now our citizens are called upon pretty Just now our citizens are called upon pretty generally for the Emigrant Aid Society, and the first detachment for Nebraska and Kansas will leave on the 17th inst. It seems to be the impression in the Senate and in Washington, that Mr. Sumner is not fully endorsed by Massachusetts, but only supported by those who procured his election. Never was there a greater missake. If an election was to take place to morrow, he would be triumphantly place to-morrow, he would be triumphantly elected by the vote of every member of the stitutions, and the odium cast by the present Administration upon our fair fame.

THE JAPAN TREATY.—This treaty provide The Catholic church at Kesseville, New York, has assumed a position similar to that which led to the excommunication of the St.

Louis church at Buffalo. inauguration at Washington, in 1841. He was ironed and taken to Ballston Spa for trial. It is now able to farnish Sabbath Schools with books on as good terms as other Societies. Fifteen hundred pages can be sold at the Depository for one dollar, and twelve hundred can be sent (post-paid) for one dollar to any part of the country. No other Society, it is believed, has done more in proportion to its ago and means. The Society is now out of debt.

Money should be sent (post-paid) to T. B. Mason, 180 Walnut street, Cincinnati.

JOHN RANKIN.

Mr. Rankin is one of the class of emigrants from Slave States, we referred to yesterday.-

NEW SHARON, ME., July 7, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era: Committees of Conference from the Fre Democratic, the Whig, and the Morrill parties, sembled to-day at South Paris, and, after day's consultation, nominated General John J. Perry for Representative to Congress for this district. Gen. Perry is a whole-hearted Antilavery man.

The Morrill party is the Maine Law portion

The Morrill party is the Maine Law portion of the Democratic party, which seconded last year, on the Maine Law issue.

The mass meeting at East Livermore, on the 4th, was the largest ever held in this State. We were favored with one of Hon. John P. Hale's best speeches, and a short address by Prof. Stowe, and the presence of Mrs. H. B.

Lewiston, on the 5th inst., was the largest and most enthusiastic Convention ever held by the party in this State. Hon. Anson P. Morrill, the nominee of the Maine Law Democrats, was nominated for Governor, with great unanimi-Our delegation from this State to the next Congress, will unquestionably be pledged to the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Fugitive Slave enactment.

Yours, for Freedom,
Augustus F. Holt. Extract of a letter dated North Vassalboro

July 9, 1854: "Maine has just exhibited one of the greatest gatherings of people ever within her bound-aries. I speak in reference to the mass meet-ing at Livermore Falls, on the 4th inst., where there were at least ten thousand persons assem-bled. They were addressed by Hale, Professor Stowe, and others. All seemed to be enthusiasm and harmony. At the Delegate Convention the next day, at Lewiston, there was a very large number for Maine to send forth. Anson P. Morrill was nominated for Governor, by nearly a unanimous vote. As you have probably had a report of the proceedings before this, I will not particularize."

The royal mail steamer Asia arrived at New York last evening, with Liverpool dates to Juactive, and prices unchanged. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6½d, fair Upland at 6¼d.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was dull, and prices on the decline. Flour had declined 1s. during the week, and recovered, closing

heavy.

The London money market was easier. Consols were quoted at 94.

The aspect of the Eastern war has under gone an entire change; and it is difficult to

foresee what new complications may arise.

Austria is ready to march her army of two
hundred thousand men into the Principalities,
thus interposing between the combatants, and preventing further hostilities there.

Austria has not yet received the Czar's official reply, and cannot receive it before the 3d of July, and will not act decisively till it is

The whole Anglo-French force is at Varna preparing, it is supposed, for an expedition, under Marshal St. Arnaud in person, into the Crimea. The garrisons of Ismail, Galatz, &c., are already on the march to the Crimea, and all other disposable force will immediately follow, as that is expected to be the next battlefield. Nicholas is on his way to the Crimea. field. Nicholas is on his way to the Crimea, from Kien. The whole Russian army of occupation is falling back upon the Screth and the Pruth.

Pruth.

In the British House of Lords, the Canadian bill, which had been thoroughly discussed, had passed through committee.

Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte had frac-The chartes Lucien Bonaparte had trac-tured his leg by a fall from his horse.

The papers state that considerable rain had lately fallen, and that the weather was gener-ally favorable to the incoming crops.

THE CHOLERA.—At Albany, five deaths from cholers occurred yesterday, all in the family of At Chicago it is stated that 100 deaths of

curred from cholera on Sunday last, At Philadelphia, yesterday, three or four leaths occurred, of prominent citizens. Dr. Bibigsans died, and his disease is reported to the Board of Health as having been Asiatio cholera. Dr. Knorr and Robert L. Pitfield, esident of the Northern Liberty Bank, also died yesterday, said to be of cholera.

FROM MEXICO-BLOCKADE OF ACAPULCO. Dates from Acapulco to the 22d state that the nal raising of the blockade of that port had taken place. The commander of the United States ship Portsmouth notified the commander of the Mexican blockading vessel, that the California steamers must be allowed to enter. Whereupon, the Mexican commander raised the blockade, and departed for Mazatlan.

the Roman Catholic prices, was tried on Mon-day, and the jury remained out until about noon, Tuesday, when, being unable to agree, they were discharged. They stood, six for con-viction for an assault with intent to commit riolence on the person of the girl, and six for THE NORTHRUP KIDNAPPING CASE .- The ex THE NORTHBUF KIDNAFFIRM

ninstion of Alexander ussell, on the charge of kidnapping Solo

The appointment of John McKeon to the Southern District Attorneyship, of New York, has disappointed many, and mortified not a few. How Mr. Westbrook is reconciled to it, we cannot state; but it is certainly important that the Executive should look out for the Northern supporters of the Nebraska bill.

If the President can do nothing for them with the people of New Hampshire, where is there any hope for them among the people?

works in any OUR PARISI Price \$1.28.

Schirzuga

that in the event of the future formation of treaties between Japan and any other nations, the United States shall be placed in all respects on the better footing which may be stipulated for in any such convention.

captain of a canal boat, was arrested vesterday morning, at Albany, charged with being an accomplice of Murrill in kidnapping Solo-mon Northrup. He admitted he was at the

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO. - Advices from Acapulco to the 20th ult., received by the California, show that city and the surrounding province to be still in the possession of Alva-res, and the revolution, far from being extin-guished, was spreading through all parts of the country. In Yucatan, Tehuantepec, Rio Verde, (State of Sau Luis,) Chiautla, and Chet-

Verde, (State of San Luis,) Chiautla, and Chetla, (State of Puebla) Huajepan de Leon, (State of Oajaca,) Tampico, Tula, Tamaulipas, Tuxpan, (State of Vera Cruz,) and even in the State of Mexico itself, the banner of revolution had been raised.

The blockade of Acapuleo had been raised by the U. S. steamship Portsmouth. According to the correspondent of the New York Herald, Captain Dornin, of the Portsmouth, sent a messenger on board the Mexican war vessel Santa Anna, to inform her commander that he had come out to convoy the steamers that he had come out to convoy the steame nto port, and should do so as soon as they how in sight. Her commander replied, that he should consider the blockade was broken, and should quit forthwith; he accordingly made all sail, and left for Mazatlan.

CENTRAL AMERICA.-The news from th CENTRAL AMERICA.—The news from the Isthmus shows the New Granadian revolutionists to be gaining ground, and the city of Panama was threatened. Aspinwall was in a state of great disorder, and the foreign residents had taken matters into their own hands. It is supposed that the long-contemplated movement for the separation from the New Granadian Government, of the four provinces comprising the Isthmus of Darien, (or Panama,) is likely to be made in the course of a few weeks from the present time. The people on weeks from the present time. The people on the Isthmus, and especially those of Aspinwall and Panama, have long been dissatisfied with the Government at Bogota.

THE LATE RAILROAD DISASTER-We have already published the particulars of 34 deaths, and an additional one, that of Mr. Thomas N Parsons, makes 35.—Balt. Sun, July 11.

THE JEWS.—There are 30 Jewish Churche or Synagogues, in the United States, of which vania. The value of the Jewish Church proper-ty, according to the last census, is about one third of a million of dollars. The whole number of Israelites in the United States is 17,000. The variety of the pursuits or vocations to which they devote themselves is not very large—they being generally found, in our large cities, de-voted to one or two kinds of business only. Thomaston (Maine) Journal

MAINE.-The Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Merrill Democrats, of the second Congressional district of Maine, have united on John Q. Perry as a candidate for Congress, on the ground of union in opposition to the Nebraska bill. Samuel Mayall is the present Repre-sentative. He is a member of the party called Democratic, and voted against the

Merrill, the alleged kidnapper of Solomon Northrup, a free colored citizen of this State, who was thereby subjected to twelve years of inhuman bondage and suffering as a slave in Louisiana, was yesterday morning arrested near Gloversville in Fulton county, and fully identified by Northrup as the villain who stole and sold him into slavery. We presume there can be little or no doubt of his guilt. Well: does any man suppose that the arm of the Federal Government will be stretched out to insure his conviction?—that Judges, Marshals, Commissioners, District Attorneys, soldiers, &c., will be rallied into superhuman activity in order to insure the execution of justice on this support of the stretch with the stretch of the oulprit? Who is so green as to suppose it?— New York Tribune.

New York, July 10 .- Mr. Barnum has resigned the Presidency of the Crystal Palace Association. As yet, no cause assigned for the

The weather is cooler and pleasanter to-day. More cases of cholera are reported.

A better feeling prevails in the stock market, as operators believe that we have seen the worst. The sales at the first and between boards to-day, show an advance of from fifty cents to two dollars in the entire list of "fan-

ALBANY, N. Y., JULY 11.—The thriving little village of Coxsackie is now a mass of burning ruins, the entire village having been destroyed by fire last evening, including the three hotels and the post office. Loss estimated at \$75,000. NEW YORK, JULY 11. - The seven million

draft, on account of the Mexican indemnity was paid this morning, in specie. BALTIMORE, JULY 12 .- The brig Lapwing

Baltimore, July 12.—The brig Lapwing, Captain Kelly, arrived here this morning, with Rio dates to June 5th, six days later.

The barques Rainbow and Delaware are in port at Rio; also the brig Gen. Pierce; also United States frigate Savannah and store-ship Relief—the latter to sail for New York on the 9th; also United States brig Bainbridge and sloop of war Germantown, which are expected to arrive here soon. Lieut. Totten comes home in ill health. Other officers and grewa all well.

New York, July 12 .- The banking house of Auguste Belmont & Co., of this city, was entered last night, and robbed of \$14,000. The property stolen consisted of fourteen \$1,000 notes on the Bank of the State of New York, drawn in favor of A. Belmont, and supposed to be dated November 1, 1852. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the detection of the thief.

New York, July 13 .- The Harlem Railroad

NEW YORK, JULY 13.—The Harlem Railroad Company will assume all the stock fraudulently issued by its agents.

One half of the \$7,000,000 in specie deposited in our city banks by Gen. Almonte, will go out of the country.

A dull day for stocks. Most descriptions of the fancies have declined slightly in price.

The flour market continues in a dull and drooping state; sales of 5,000 barrels of State brands, at \$6.25 a \$6.50; Southern, \$8.44 a \$8.87. Corn—sales of 40,000 bushels Western \$8.87. Corn—sales of 40,000 bushels W mixed, 63 cents; white, 68 cents; yello cents. Provisions dull. Cotton firmer.

BUFFALO, N. Y, JULY 13.-A mass me

TO MINISTERS. COLPORTEURS.

AND EVERYBODY interested in the circulation of books which benefit the public, and produce a surplus revenue in the purse.

From fifty to one hundred dollars per month can easily be made by selling the two following popular works in any part of the country:

Our Parism; or, Annals of Pastor and People.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidners,

A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or A stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Pilos, Fullness or Blook to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Errectations, Sinking of Fiatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Sour Errectations, Sinking of Fiatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Sour Errectations, Sinking of Fiatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Sour Errectations, Sinking of Fiatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Sour Errectations, Sinking of Fiatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Sour Errectations, Sinking of Fiatulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Sour Errectations, Sinking of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heat, Choking or Saffoosting Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GRAMN BITTERS, Prepared by

Dr. C. M. Jackson. at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

CALVERLEY & HOLMES.

The flatters himself that he can in all eases give business in A fine gold stousines in A fine gold stous of the Machine and the Union some of the Head, National States of the Uni

GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
Dr. C. M. Jackson. at the German Medicine Stere,
130 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the
United States, as the cures attest, in many cases
after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.
Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases
of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most
searching power in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal safe, certain, and
pleasant.

More Home Testemony.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully,

John R. Corr,

Dr. C. M. Jackson.

No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1852.

Dr. C. M. Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsis, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have recoived the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Usion.

Yours, truly.

Will Hugges. Yours, truly, Dr. C. M. Jackson.

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby pos-These Bitters are entirely exectable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the proparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and diseave to organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.

April 1—3taw

TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED,

TOO obtain subarribers for "Weodwarth's Youth's the following: Winess the following:

TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED,

To obtain subscribers for "Woodworth's Youth's
Cabinet," decidedly the most popular magazine
for young people in America. Price only \$1. The
work has 43 pages in each number, is liberally illustrated with engravings, and filled with just such reading as is best adapted to entortain and instruct the
youthful reader.

A new volume begins with the July number, which
will be sent to any purson desirous of examining the
work. Agents, applying with satisfactory references,
will be liberally dealt with. Address by letter, or
apply in person, to the publisher,

D. A. WOODWORTH,

June 26—4t No. 118 Nassau st., New York.

Lays of Liberty;

VERSES FOR THE TIMES.

THIS is the title of a small volume of choice Anti-Slavery verses, collected from various sources, and put into one little volume of fifty-four pages, handsomely printed, and bound in cloth. Publish-ed by
May 29.
No. 9 Franklin street, Boston. THE PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT OF HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, New York.

No. 333 Broadway, New York.

THE best and most improved Piames and Melodeons in the world. T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fair Premium Piamos, with or without the Æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales. The merits of these instruments are too well known to need further commendation. Gilbert's Boudoir Piamos, an elegant instrument for small rooms. Hallet & Cumston's Piamos, of the old established firm of Hallet & Co. Mr. W. being sole agent for all the above Piamos, he can offer them lower than any other house in the United States. Horace Waters's Piamos, manufactured expressly for him, having great power of tone and elasticity of touch. Piamos of other make. In a word, 333 Broadway is one of the largest depots for Piamos in the world, affording an opportunity for selections not to be had anywhere else on the American continent. Second hand Piamos at great bargains. Price from \$60 to \$175.

gains. Price from \$60 to \$175.

MELODEONS.

Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ Melodeons, with two banks of keys—a sweet and powerful instrument. Prices from \$75 to \$200.

S. D. & H. W. Smith's well-known and justly-celbrated Melodeons. Prices from \$60 to \$150.

The above makes are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. In Melodeons of other makes, of all styles and prices.

Martin's unrivalled Guitars, from \$25 to \$60. Flutenas, from \$5 to \$25. Accordeons, from \$2 to \$20. Violins, from \$3 to \$25. Flutes, from \$5 to \$40. Brass instruments, and others, of all kinds.

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of Britannia Ware, Tea and Communion Sets, Ice Pitchers, &c., No. 109 Race or Sassafras street, above Third, opposite the White Swan, Philadelpnia. Dec. 1—6m Dr. Nathaniel Thurston's Office. ROOM No. 20, in Hilman's Temperance Hou

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
No. 77 Exchange Piaco, Baltimore,
KEPP constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, which they offer on the most favorable
terms.
Baltimore, Jan. 15,

and druggist, should have. Upon the receipt or one dollar, post paid, the above will be forwarded. Address M. EDWARD DOW, March 13. Boston, Massachusetts.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"Wisdom shall bor down to it, and the great of the earth shall bor down to it, and the great of the earth shall be said with more truth, than it now applies to this remedy for affections of the throat and lungs. The exalted in learning and power acknowledge its supremacy, while both the little and the great can feel its benefits. The liberal minded among those skilled to cure, are free to own its mastery over distempers which have baffled their art. Those of exalted stations are not ashamed to their suffering fellow men.

Witness the following:

[Translation.]

Vermill Lionville, La., April, 1853.

Total of Gifts

Ample arrangements having been made for fill without delay, it is could be appeared and the interpretation of the supremacy with a dear the filty next largest list, each \$20

To those who send the fifty next largest list, each \$20

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To the agent or other person who sends the next largest list. To the agent or other person who sends the next largest list. To the agent or other person who sends the next largest list. To the agent or other person who sends the next largest list. To the agent or other person who sends the next largest list. To the agent or other person who sends the next largest list. To the agent or ot

their suffering fallow men.

Witness the following:

Translation:

VERMILLIONVILLE, LA., April, 1853.

I have of late made frequent use of your Cherry
Pectoral in my practice, and am happy to inform you that in no case yet has it failed me. I have made some signal cures of Laryngitis and Bronchitis with it, and have completely cured one case of Asthma, which had withstood every other medicine I could mploy.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration. Julius Chaud Cougust, M. D.,

sideration. JULES CLAUD COUGUET, M. D.,
Late Surgeon of the Royal Marine, France.

Mons. le Dr. J. C. Ager.

Extract from a letter of our Minister at the Court LEGATION OF THE U.S. A.

of the Sublime Porte:

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A.,

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

DHAR SIR: The Cherry Pectoral received from you for the Sultan has been delivered to his Private Secretary at the palace, and you will doubtless hoar from it in due season. That you were so kind as to send me, has been given to friends, who have in many cases found it exceedingly useful.

Yours, respectfully, Gro. P. Marsh, Minister Plenipotontiary U. S. A. to Turkey. Dr. J. C. Ayer.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The undersigned proposes to publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania, an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title; and, in announcing this purpose, we doem it propate to refer briefly, to a few of the general principles which shall govern our course.

The Scripture teaches that "God created man in his own image," and that all men are consequently breth ren. The Declaration of Independence recognise this truth when it declares that "all men are create equal, and that they are endowed by their Create with certain inalienable rights, among which are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We believe in the Constitution of the United Statewish declares its purpose to be "to form a more per which declares its purpose to be "to form a more per life."

WASHIN

For the HOLL While Hetty and I now and then em little, the door ope

Hetty rose, and, eli pocket, extended her ality of actual plea broke through her oh for the visiter, turni passing some complin appearance that nig instead of taking the material, well became ion; and the fashion is gether with the black her shoulders, concestunch back. Still, I As soon as she shootween his palms, she ward the easy chair, both of which the gue the same time toward the recess of the wir soious of his presence less familiar than with and manner were more

and manner were me with that undefinable which written words in the said, turning suffering the elergyme man—to take the har tend; "your visit is was just wishing for Hetty, inasmuch as I with a story." The clergyman said more pleasure; but th cated that he would e ter, and not that she o Hetty blushed yet gestion of her sister, a low footstool, in the co the fire; for, though there was fire, more "Everything by turnight have been writt sons who accommodates In person, he was to neck, inclining forwa-looked hungry; his ha fallen off the crown, a that you saw all his h

unlike those of a cat; were extremely styling worn that I did not on him many times, that cork leg. His neckel plainly tied, and but have suspected his pland jested, the gayest cred that a love of first in his nature. nant in his nature— member not to have extent in any other for its gratification, ex kerchief of Mary, and thumb and finger the

ty's sleeve.
I remarked that h ries about the preva riate in the probable by a member of his c He sat near the tal cup between himself

gave him. Perhaps, he share.

He had just returne in the country, which, much enjoyed, free, as cares and duties. He baked bread, and ne general relaxation, an little boastingly, I thou, and romps with the whose pumpkin-pies witheir toilets were not quight have been.

And all his account concluded by saying, and I propose living—Miss Mary, here, bore palace, will envy us."

And upon these occ. girl's ringlets, and loof fondly, I thought, but how much of the insin sumed, to pique Mary, been so long accustom she received it as her this occasion, she seem not even when the you little finger the diamo placed it on the hand trary, she asserted, with gyety, that she controllal.

The laughter was i

The laughter was i trance of Mary Hal good and really piot teemed it a great pr with the man of God, peared to her.

She was rheumatic hearing and dull of shearing and dull of shearing and the bearing and the shear are likely to be

dying.

"Well, sister Graves erating way, that seems miserable sinner, too, been doing for you?"

Mrs. Graves answers to be thankful, though wet weather, she had be She then inquired—fe ailments, no matter hines in comparison we Mr. Scrowhard had